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82	5,459	98	5,560
83	5,459	99	5,560
84	5,459	100	5,560

Useless Tariff Delay.
Having boosted to the sky limit the duties on cottons, on razors, on nearly everything that has been a subject of debate, the senate has proved to the satisfaction of the country that there is no hope of any real revision of the tariff, and that whatever is recommended by the Aldrich committee is sure to pass. That being the case, an anxious and thoroughly disgusted nation would gladly see the senators get down to real business, ask Mr. Aldrich what he will be pleased to present for their approval, and then approve it.

The insurgents have worn out the novelty of their protests—what amounted to nothing when the vote was called on any important division; the regulars have had their say, the lawyers have discussed constitutional questions and printed their speeches. Having tried the fireworks and relieved the oratorical pressure it ought to be about time for action.

After the senate has passed its bill there will have to be conference between house and senate on the tariff; and right there will be settled the final duties. A business world has waited as patiently as it might the final decree, and it is entitled to know the worst at the earliest possible moment. As for the consumer he knows he will have to suffer and the longer the agony is prolonged the worse he feels about it.

If there is any such thing as mercy in the make-up of the majority in congress now is the time to show it by settling the tariff and adjourning.

COURTESY IN BUSINESS.

A writer in Harper's Weekly contributes a most interesting dissertation on courtesy as an asset in business, and illustrates it with stories from real life. The whole article ought to be read by every man who has business to do and particularly by the class that thinks it profitable to make every visitor work his way through a maze of guards.

He tells, for instance, of one general manager of a railroad, who found time to see all callers who wished to talk to him personally; and who managed his interviews so that no time was wasted, and yet no visitor had occasion to feel anything but kindness for the man or his railroad. By contrast, another example is given of a young man in a big advertising agency who lost a contract for \$30,000 worth of advertising because he was "too busy" to be either decent or businesslike.

Generally speaking the men of largest affairs, men who have achieved the most, find time to be most courteous; that is one reason they have succeeded. All of us have discovered that it is easier to get an interview with the biggest of the big men than it is to reach their subordinates, who have to assume dignity and aloofness to satisfy their own notions of greatness.

Of course busy men have to reserve certain hours for work without interruption, but they also find time to meet the outside world on friendly terms. As in public affairs, the men who always have time to serve their community are the men who have the heaviest burdens of work for themselves, so it is that the big man can almost be measured by his accessibility.

Whether it is the messenger boy, the telephone operator, the clerk at the desk or the general manager, courtesy is one of the big assets of individual and business life. And the character of the man at the head of things can almost invariably be known by the tone of his employees toward outsiders.

SOME HEALTH HINTS.

The summer season is at hand, and while we are busy formulating plans for the extermination of the fly and the mosquito, to the end that disease may not be disseminated with so much freedom as of yore, along comes a set of rules which are to be applied individually by health seekers. Besides breathing through the nose and being out of doors as much as possible many other things are brought to our attention. For instance, we are to cleanse our teeth several times a day and we must use floss silk between the molars. The following is a very tentative list of foods in the order of excellence for general purposes, subject of course to their palatability at the time eaten: Fruits, nuts, grains (including bread), butter, buttermilk, salt in small quantities, cream, milk, potatoes, and other

vegetables if fiber is rejected, eggs, custards, digested cheeses, such as cottage cheese, cream cheeses, pineapple cheese, Swiss cheese, Cheddar cheese, etc., curds, whey, vegetables, if fiber is swallowed, sugar, chocolate and cocoa, putrefactive cheeses, such as Limburger, Rochefort, etc., fish, shellfish, game, poultry, meats, liver, sweetbreads, meat soups, beef tea, bouillon, meat extracts, tea and coffee, condiments (other than salt), and alcohol. None of these should be absolutely excluded, unless it be the last half dozen, which with tobacco, are best dispensed with for reasons of health. Instead of excluding specific food, it is safer to follow appetite, merely giving the benefit of the doubt between two foods, equally palatable, to the one highest in the list. In general, hard and dry foods are preferable to soft and wet foods. Use some raw foods—nuts, fruits, salads, milk or other—daily.

But the advice as to health does not stop with the diet. Besides the list of things we are allowed to eat, certain other information is given us. For instance, we are told to avoid worry, anger, fear, excitement, hate, jealousy, grief and all depressing or abnormal mental states. This is to be done not so much by repressing these feelings as by dropping or ignoring them—that is by diverting and controlling the attention. The secret of mental hygiene lies in the direction of attention. One's mental attitude, from a hygienic standpoint, ought to be optimistic and serene, and this attitude should be striven for not only in order to produce health, but as an end in itself, for which, in fact, even health is properly sought. In addition, the individual should, of course, avoid infection, poisons and other dangers.

If the above rules do not keep us busy there are several other things to be taken into consideration, so many in fact, that if we stop to consider them we shall not have any time to be afflicted with the ills to which we are heirs, according to the latest bunch of hygiene "dope."

THE BENEFIT OF A FAD.

Go thou and get a fad, and be happy. We are all apt to get in a rut, doing the same things over and over in pretty much the same sort of way day after day, and it is not good to be thus. It leads to stagnation, mental and physical. It gets us in the habit of taking our troubles home with us and, if we have no fad to change the direction of our thoughts, we take the troubles to bed with us, get up with them in the morning and begin the day tired with the same burdens we had when work ended the day before.

Here is where the fad is useful, provided only that it be innocuous. It need have no practical utility, so long as it is not harmful. Some innocent fads, such as raising chickens, growing onions, cultivating a lawn or something like that, is invaluable, especially to the office man.

It is real recreation for him, as it takes his mind off his troubles. It gives him the bodily fatigue that produces sound and refreshing slumber, and, bringing to him problems different from the ones that make up his regular daily round of duties, supplies beneficial mental change.

Try it for a while. Pick out something you have never done before, or something you have not done since you were a boy, and you will be astonished to find that it will soon become absorbing—so absorbing that you will be looking forward to it each day as constituting the most enjoyable portion of the day's occupation. It will be the sort of work that is play, and your real work—the work that produces the bread and butter—will be accomplished with less effort and with more pleasure and with better results.

So get a fad. Buy a few tools and try to make some furniture, if pastoral fads make no appeal to you. The mashed thumbs, the crooked sawing and the other incidents that will follow will soon have made you forget that the regular job ever had any real trouble connected with it.

Now that Mr. Carnegie has started a million-dollar fund for France, it is expected that the French duel will experience a great revival; unless, indeed, following precedent in this country, a Carnegie hero must be a water hero. That practice, we opine, would shut the French duellist out.

Waiter Wellman is in Paris making final preparations to start for the North pole by balloon. The stories do not differ much from those sent out concerning the Wellman expeditions for the past two or three years.

Booker T. Washington rejoices in the success of Jack Johnson in the realm of sport. The colored champion idea is very fetching to the dusky citizens of all kinds and classes.

The solicitor general of the treasury department has decided that makers of all kinds of booze are entitled to name their produce whisky. Like charity the name will cover a multitude of sins.

This is the day when the patriotic citizens of Utah will vote for a capitol building. The five-centers will vote the other way, and their number will be disclosed when the figures are made up.

The leading and wealthiest state in the whole intermountain region is entitled to a capitol building. The time has come for all progressive citizens to pull together.

The Intermountain Republican has been demanding greater activity on the part of the health department. It appears to have secured it.

Twentieth Century Egypt

IX—Arresting the Tears of Isis.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Cairo, Egypt.—In ancient Egypt it was believed that tears shed by Isis over the tomb of Osiris caused the annual flooding of the Nile. "Can man arrest the tears of Isis as they flow?" was a question implying the impossible. Today the tears of Isis are stored behind a great dam at Assouan in a lake that contains a billion tons and is 140 miles long. According to the ancient Egyptian belief, mean tears, in Egypt the tears of Isis mean pearls to agriculturists; and William Willocks, who made the plans for the dam, wears an order of British knighthood conferred in recognition of his services.

Agriculture in the Nile valley is of course, older than the oldest monuments of Egypt. Irrigation is as old as agriculture, but scientific irrigation upon a scale commensurate with its importance as a factor in the development of the country is a product of modern times. There are two kinds of irrigation along the Nile. One is 7,000 years old. It consists of a system of levees and canals, which during the flood season, the Nile overflows and depends upon storage reservoirs and a modern system of releasing the water as it is needed.

The first crops were the result of seed sown upon the mud when the flood had receded. Intertwined with the Nile and unknown political history of Egypt from the beginning is the story of the expansion of systems for increasing the area of land made tillable by retaining the silt-laden overflow and causing it to take the place of rain during the season of low Nile. At present the Nile system of irrigation that furnishes the material for the temple of the Sphinx and the obelisks, is the last of a series of improvements that contemplates still greater results than have been already achieved.

Tillable Egypt, except in the province of Fayoum and in the Nile delta, is merely a narrow strip of reclaimed desert, sometimes extending only upon one side of the stream. According to tradition, Lake Moeris, a great reservoir to irrigate Fayoum, was constructed by King Amenemhat of the twelfth dynasty. It is believed that Mehmet Ali, the viceroy who planned, but never completed, a system of perennial irrigation, was inspired by the example of Amenemhat. But Great Britain claims, and must be accorded, credit for planning, financing and completing the dam at Assouan.

In Upper Egypt the traveler sees today in active operation the basin irrigation which tradition says dates back to King Menes, who reigned some seventy centuries before the British occupation of the land of the Pharaohs. It is a system of rudimentary form, although complex in its development. The banks of the Nile are of deltaic formation and higher than the valley behind them. The sources of the river are approximately 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. Along the river, as its shores slope northward toward the Mediterranean, earthen dykes are run at right angles to the stream. Dykes parallel to the stream and close to the "berms" or high banks, connect them, forming basins enclosed on the desert side by the rising ground that marks the limit of arable area. The basins drain from one to another and the last of a series drains back into the Nile. In this manner the land is arranged in a succession of terraces falling gradually toward the north. Where the lay of the land admits of it, the system is extended by the construction of a second or third dyke parallel to the river.

The "berms" are irrigated either by high level canals starting from above the beginning of the basin system or by lifting the water from the river by means of canals vary in size from insignificant ditches to considerable rivers upon which large sailboats ply. From the train as the traveler moves toward the picturesquely angular sails and slanting bamboo booms of the Egyptian dahabeahs seem to rise flooded fields.

Upper Egypt at flood time is a vast lake, bounded on the east and west and gridded by a network of dykes. The lakes are dotted by the mud huts of the fellahs, or peasants, always built on mounds or in clusters or small villages. The fellah and his family lead a somewhat precarious existence during the inundation. If the water reaches the huts they crumble like mud pies dipped in a duck pond, and the homes become a mass of mud. The fellahs and their livestock live throughout the flood period upon bits of high ground and the dykes, which form their roads. Goats, sheep, water buffaloes, camels, little donkeys hardly larger than Great Danes, horses and human beings, are herded in narrow

spaces of solid earth. White winged aquatic birds claim the lakes as their home. Rats from the marshes infest the dykes and villages and are protected from attack by a curious superstition of the fellahs, according to which the rats, as the flood recedes, turn to balls of fertile mud to play a part in producing crops.

Basin irrigation reached a high development under the Romans and a stream of grain from the whole Nile valley and the delta flowed through Alexandria to the ports of the Mediterranean. After the Arab conquest there followed ten or eleven centuries of stagnation, which caused an enormous decrease in cultivable area and a proportional decrease in population. While the claim that there were 12,000,000 inhabitants of the country when the Arabs conquered it is doubtless an exaggeration, it is true that the beginning of the nineteenth century found Egypt reduced in population to about 2,000,000 and despoiled by shifts of a great deal of matchless farming land. At present more than 1,000,000 acres of land which produce crops during the Roman occupation now lie under the so-called "great lakes" of the delta or are uncultivable salt marshes where the vines and figs and wheat and wheat fields once smiled beneath the sun, great salty lagoons now form a home for water fowl. The sites of Fiumi, Tumbah and other manufacturing cities are under the sloughs.

The retreat of agriculture southward as a result of the overflow of a part of the delta was followed in time by an increase of tillable area further up Nile, due to the system of irrigation. Viceroy Mehmet Ali, a man of great imagination and ambition, but rather lacking in fixedness of purpose, is given credit for having introduced the idea of perennial irrigation, and for having planned and drafted of such a structure as the Assouan dam, but his dream became an accomplished fact only when British business methods were applied to the solution of Egypt's problem.

Viceroy Mehmet Ali is best remembered as the Albanian tobacco monopolist who, after murdering the Mamelukes and performing other and more creditable feats, attempted to make a conquest of the Ottoman empire. In addition to his ambition to become sultan of Turkey, the Albanian desired to become the father of scientific irrigation in Egypt. Although Great Britain dealt his army a death blow at the battle of Balaklava, his ambition, he did found a dynasty in Egypt. His net results as an irrigator were less significant. Realizing that cotton and the sugar cane culture would be possible in Egypt under a system of perennial irrigation, the despot leveled the basin dykes, using the enforced and unpaid labor of the fellahs, and attempted a storage system to provide for applying water to the crops the year round.

Sultan Hassan robbed the pyramid of Cheops of its marble casing to build a mosque in his own honor and was executed by the civilized world. Mehmet Ali, who ordered the pyramid razed to provide stone for a delta barrage, was saved from a similar fate by the quick wit of a French engineer who told him that it would be cheaper to open a quarry. He finally neglected the barrage and never built the reservoir. His successors made little progress with the irrigation project.

The Assouan or Aswan, dam, as an engineering feat, is the greatest work of the Nile it has proved altogether successful. Its construction was financed by London capitalists, Egypt agreeing to pay for it in installments, after its completion. It was expected that the cost, with interest, would be \$10,000,000 to the Egyptian government. Because of unexpected conditions in the river bed an additional expense of 10 per cent in the estimate was incurred.

Work is now in progress to raise the dam about twenty feet higher. This will increase its storage capacity two and one-fourth times. The cost will be \$1,500,000, and 1,000,000 acres of land now useless will become fertile. This land will be worth from \$30 to \$125 an acre. This gigantic dam, impounding a billion gallons of the tears of Isis, as they flow, is pointed to by Englishmen as proof that England is the greatest builder of the world, a knowledge and that the twentieth century has produced the greatest of Egypt's monuments.

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X. Farming in Nileland.

land in New York on Thursday and will come directly home.

For Miss Marie Luce, Mrs. Vaughn Paul will entertain at luncheon on Wednesday and Miss A. L. Hopbough on Friday of this week.

Miss Elinor Stewart and Miss Edna Dunn will entertain at bridge tea at the Country club on Thursday.

Miss Pearl Rothchild will entertain on Friday afternoon in honor of Miss Ella Lowenstein.

Mrs. Lauer of Payette, Idaho, will be here tomorrow to visit her sister, Mrs. Pauline Sands.

Miss Dysart and Miss Mary Dysart will leave shortly after school closes for Seattle to spend the summer.

Mrs. George P. Holman had a few friends yesterday afternoon very informally for a tea before her departure from the city for a lengthy stay.

Miss Georgie Young entertained yesterday at cards for the Misses Farnsworth, who leave during the week for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Ray are now at home at No. 14 Cummings apartments. Mrs. Gandler is here from Canada to spend a part of the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Russell Schuler.

Mrs. M. P. Jacobson is here from Shreveport, La., visiting her daughters, and is with Mrs. Emanuel Kahn at her home.

Mrs. Stanchfield and her daughter, Miss Grace Stanchfield, are now at home in Mrs. Tiernan's house at 445 East Brigham street.

Miss Winnifred Brice and Miss Mercy Lewis returned Sunday from Knoxville, where they have been attending school.

Mrs. George H. Wood wishes to announce the removal of her Wade Corset parlors to her own home, 659 East Third South. Both phones 202.

Wedding Announcements.
And invitations engraved. Best work. Pembroke Stationery Co., 54 W. 2d St.

"Madam Jumel"

"Madam Jumel" is the name of our newest exclusive sterling flatware design, and although one of many splendid patterns carried by us, we think it has unusual merit.

A practical set in this design will be furnished as follows:

6 Tea Spoons . . .	\$4.50
6 Knives	11.50
6 Forks	10.00
3 Table Spoons . .	7.25
1 Butter Knife . .	3.25
1 Sugar Shell . . .	2.00
	\$38.50

To commence housekeeping this will do nicely; and on birthdays, wedding anniversaries and Christmas add a piece or a dozen pieces, and in a few years your silver service will have become very complete, and at a cost that has hardly been realized.

That is the best way to get acquainted with "Madam Jumel."

Phone 65 for the correct time.

Tomorrow—Twentieth Century Egypt. X. Farming in Nileland.

HAMILTON'S SMART SHOP

MONDAY, THE NEW SUMMER MODELS WILL BE DISPLAYED

Dainty Mulls, Batiste Gowns, Smart Linen Dresses, the new Rajah and Linen Suits, all fresh and new models. No samples. Prices \$6.00 to \$50.00

The Smart Outing Hats

and Knox Block Sailors, as well as the beautiful Flower Hats will be on display.

Hamilton's
CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN
216 SOUTH MAIN ST.

Why Darn Stockings By Hand?
You Can Get Free Lessons
43 SOUTH MAIN STREET.



A New Shoe

Our new, ankle strap Oxfords and Pumps meet with great admiration from every woman that sees them. The models are entirely new. This new design is not only handsome, but it prevents slipping at the heel as well, and assures a perfect fit. We'll take pleasure in showing you, Madam.

The leathers are patent Kid and Colt—the new colored leathers and some handsome suede leathers. French and Cuban heels.

We have your size and width.

\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$3.85

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SHOES MADE BETTER

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Melby's

New Millinery



SALE
on French and New York Models
156 Main Street
FURS STORED

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.
Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Moth Pores, Rash, and Sallow Complexion, and every blemish on beauty, and restores the skin to its natural state. It is the best of all skin preparations. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the United States, Canada and Europe.
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